

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY.

VOL. XX.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4TH, 1893.

NUMBER 14

**WILSON, SONS & CO.
(LIMITED)**

2, PRAÇA DAS MARINHAS
RIO DE JANEIRO.

AGENTS OF THE

Pacific Steam Navigation Company;
Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.
The New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.
Prince Steam Shipping Co., Ltd.
Gellatly, Hankey, Shaw & C°s. Brazil Line.

Coast.—Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited) have depots at St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Montevideo, La Plata and at the chief Rio Ports; and, among others, supply coal under contract at Santos.

The Brazilian Government;

Her Britannic Majesty's Government;

The Transatlantic Steamship Companies;

The New Zealand Shipping Companies;

&c., &c.,

CORAL.—Large stocks of the best Coal steam Coal always kept in Rio depôt on Condeixa Island.
Tug Boats always ready for service.
Ballast Supplied to ships.

Establishments : Wilson, Sons & Co. (Limited), London, Cardiff, St. Vincent, (Cape Verde), Rio, Bahia, Paraná, Santos, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres and La Plata.

Official Director

U. S. LEGATION—Petropolis. Office hours 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. E. H. CONGER, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION—Travessa de D. Manoel, No. 8. GEORGE H. WYNDDHAM, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 29, Largo da Carioca. O. H. DOCKERY, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL—No. 8, Travessa de D. Manoel. WM. GEO. ABBOTT, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHRIST CHURCH.—Rua do Evaristo da Veiga. Morning services every Sunday at 11 a. m. Evening services according to notice. H. ly communion after morning service. Baptism in the month and on 2d Sunday at 9 a. m.; Baptism after morning service, or at other times by special arrangement.

HENRY MOSLEY, M. A., Brésil Chaplain.

Rua das Laranjeiras.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Largo do Carmo. English services at 11:30 a. m. Portuguese services at 3:30 p. m. Sundays at 7:30 p. m. Wednesdays at 8 a. m. Workshops at 11 a. m. NOEL DE CAMARGO, Pastor.

PRESTYERIAN CHURCH—No. 5 Travessa do Barreiro. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

A. TRAJANO, Pastor.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rua Baixa de Capoeira No. 13. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

J. J. TAYLOR, Pastor.

RESIDENCE: Rua do Bicho No. 27.

IGREJA EVANGÉLICA FUTINENSE—Rua Larga de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine Service in Portuguese on Sundays; Prayer meeting at 10 a. m. in Workshop at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures at 5:30 a. m. Afternoon, Gospel preaching, at 7 p. m. on Wednesdays.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

THE CHURCH OF CHRIST IN NICHTHEROY—Rua d'El-Rei, 129.—Divine Service in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 1 p. m. Every Thursday at 7:30 p. m.—Bible Studies.—Every Sunday at 5:30 p. m.

SALOMON L. GINSBURG, Pastor.

Medical Directory

DR. CLEARY, Physician and Surgeon; Office, 51, Rua das Ourives, Hours, from 12 to 3. Residence, Rua da Real Grandeza No. 33. Botafogo. Telephone 1550.

DR. W. Havelock, Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur; Office and residence: Rua da Alfândega No. 29, from 2 to 4 p. m.

DR. A. STEWART, late resident surgeon Glasgow Western Infirmary and senior assistant physician City of Glasgow Fever Hospital, Office, 29 Rua do Rosário; 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. Residence 10, Rua da Passagem. Telephone 056.

DR. ARISTIDE DIAS MORGORU, Physician and Accoucheur; Rua das Ourives, 51, Rua da Lapa, the Lapa, from 1 to 3 p. m. Ladies only accepted for examination. Calls by letter. Residence: Rua Evaristo da Veiga, 56.

Miscellaneous.

RIO HARBOUR MISSION—Señor Jose and Instituto—No. 1, Travessa do Moreira, Rua do Laranjeiras, São Paulo. Religious services in English on Sundays at 3 p. m. and 7 p. m.; on Mondays at 2 p. m. Free Union Concert on Wednesdays at 7 p. m. Reading room open daily from 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AG-
ENCY—RUA DE SETEMBRO No. 71.—On sale, the
Holy Scripture in Portuguese, English, French, German,
Spanish and other languages. Also Evangelical
books, tracts, hymns, in Portuguese.

JOÃO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING
ROOM.—14 Rua da Assembleia.—Open from noon to
6 p. m. For terms apply to Librarian.

FLINT & Co.
68 Broad St., New York
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
MACHINERY AND RAILWAY SUPPLIES.
Sole Export Agents in New York for many of the Leading Manufacturers of the United States.
Represented by
QUAYLE, DAVIDSON & Co.
121, RUA DA QUITANDA,
CAIXA DO CORREIO 16.
RIO DE JANEIRO.

Companhia Importadora Paulista.

(THE S. PAULO TRADING COMPANY.)

CAPITAL—1,000,000\$000, or £100,000 Sterling.
RESERVE FUND 50,000\$000
IMPORTERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, ETC.

Warehouses:—Rua Florencio de Abreu 15 and Largo do Ouvidor 14
Head offices and sample show rooms:—Largo S. Francisco 1.
Address all correspondence to JOSEPH W. MEE,
Managing Director,
CAIXA 185, SÃO PAULO, BRAZIL.

GUILD, MILLER & Co.
RUA 1º DE MARÇO, 107
(P. O. Box 1154)
General and Commission Merchants
Steam-ship Agents

Lighter owners.

MILLER, GUILD & Co.
RUA 24 DE MAIO, 15 | RUA SÃO BENTO, 39

(P. O. Box 139) | S. PAULO
Agents in the Province of São Paulo for
CORY BROTHERS & Co., Ltd., London.
Idem

General & Commission Merchants, Steam Ship Agents,
Tug Boat, Lighter and Wharf Owners.
also of a Coal Depot, where stock of "Cory's Merthry" is always on hand.

Cable address: "NAIAD" { Rio Santos São Paulo

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR BRAKE COMPANY,
PITTSBURG, PA., U. S. A.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 22,000 engines, and 2,500,000 cars. This includes 161,000 Freight Cars.

This is 16 per cent of the entire freight car equipment of the United States.

Orders have been received for 100,000 Quick Action Brakes since December, 1887.

For further particulars apply to their
Representatives in Brazil:

Norton Megaw & Co.
82, Primeiro de Maço.
Rio de Janeiro.

W. R. CASSELS & Co.
13 Rua Primeiro de Maço, RIO DE JANEIRO,
32 Rua do Comércio, SÃO PAULO,
and

CASSELS, KING & Co.
858, Calle Caigallos, BUENOS AIRES.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.
Further Agencies, suitable to their lines of business—Hard
ware, Domestic good, Specieles, etc., etc.—are respectfully
solicited.

MAC NICOL, FOX & CO.
S. PAULO:
Rua José Bonifácio No. 16 | Commission and
P. O. Box No. 32 | General Merchants
Tel. address: COLIFOX } and Importers

SANTOS:
Rua Frei Gaspar No. 4 | Despatching,
P. O. Box No. 99 } Shipping and
Tel. address: FLOXAM, } General Agents
Correspondence invited.

HAUPT & BIEHN
RIO DE JANEIRO.
53, Rua da Alfândega.

Imports and Commissions
Railway Material,
Rolling Stock,
Machinery.

EUREKA LODGE
No. 2

The regular sessions of the
above [] are held at the Masonic
Hall, Rua Lavradio No. 81, on
the second and fourth Saturday
of every month at 8 p. m.

All Reg., F. & A. M. are requested to attend in regalia.

By Ord.

The Secy.

By Ord.

**AMERICAN
Bank Note Company,**
78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Established 1795.
 Incorporated under Law of the State of New York 1856.

Reorganized 1870.

ENGRAVERS AND PRINTERS OF

BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES and for
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS
OF GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, STAMPS, ETC., IN THE FINEST AND MOST ARTISTIC STYLE
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL EQUIPMENT TO PREVENT ILLITERACY.
Special purpose made exclusively for
use of the Government.

SAFETY COLORS. **SAFETY PAPERS.**

Work Executed in Fireproof Buildings.
LITHOGRAPHIC AND TYPE PRINTING.

RAILWAY TICKETS OF IMPROVED STYLES.

Money Cards, Labels, Calendars.

JAMES MACDONOUGH, President.
AUG. D. SHEPARD, Vice-Presidents.
TOUR ROBERTSON, THEO. H. FREELAND, Secy. and Treas.
JNO. E. CURRIER, Ass't Secy.
J. K. MYERS, Ass't Treas.

**BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE
WORKS,**
PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1832.)
BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & CO.,
Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built according to standard gauges, and temples. Like parts of different gauges of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Miniature Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

Illustrated catalogue furnished on application of customers.
Sole Agents in Brazil:

Norton, Megaw & Co.
No. 82, Rua 1º de Maio,
Rio de Janeiro.

JOHN H. BELLAMY & CO.
General and Commission Merchants,
SHIPPING AND STEAMER AGENTS,
AGENTS FOR

Companhia de Fiação e Telégrafo Cariova
Companhia de Navegação Cariova
Coasting Steamers.

The Alliance Insurance Co.

P. O. Box 741, SS, Rua 1º de Março,
Rio de Janeiro.

**NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO.
LIMITED.**
Gelignite and Dynamite

In cases of 50 lbs. ea., nett weight

Gelignite is a new and very powerful explosive. It possesses great breaking power it commences itself in ignition to release of the fumes after explosion not being injurious to persons or property. On this account alone great advantage is obtained over other explosives, by its use, and more especially when operating in confined places.

Also potent Detonator caps and BICKFORD's patent fuse. For further information and price, apply to the Agents for Brazil:

Watson, Ritchie & Co.
No. 25, Rua Theophilo Ottoni,
Rio de Janeiro.

C. HAS. H. NORRIS.
General and Commission Merchant.

RUA DE S. PEDRO No. 1, 2nd floor.

REPRESENTING AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Agent for

Stationary and Portable steam engines and boilers,
Electrical motors and apparatus of all kinds,
Ice and Refrigerating machinery,
Steam Pumps, Valves and Condensers

Asbestos, paints and packing,
Gas Regulators,

Edison motor fans

Electric microscopes,

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

P. O. Box 1061.

Rio de Janeiro

Insurance.

**THE FREE
TONTINE POLICY
OF
THE EQUITABLE**

is as liberal a contract as can be issued by any life assurance company, with due regard for the essential principles of the business and the interests of the policy-holders.

CHALK & COONAN,
LONDON, SANTOS and S. PAULO.

*General Merchants,
Shipping and General Commission Agents,
Tug-boat, Water-boat and Lighter owners.*

AGENTS FOR:—Lloyd's, London.

Powell Duffryn Steam Coal Co., Limited,
John Sunley & Co., London,
Thomas Ford & Co., Swansea,
and the Brazil Line of Packets.

Codes used:

SCOTT'S, A. I. WATKINS
and A. B. C. [4th Edition]

London address:—8 LONDON ST., FENCHURCH ST.

PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8,057 of
March 25th, 1881.

Business against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise,
and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable
conditions.

G. C. Anderson, Agent

Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

**COMMERCIAL UNION
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

Fire and Marine.

Capital £2,500,000

Agents for the Republic of Brazil:

Walter Christiansen & Co.

No. 115, Rua da Quitanda.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £480,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro

G. C. Anderson.

of London. Rua de S. Pedro, No. 1-1st floor.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
LONDON AND LIVERPOOL**

Capital £2,000,000

Accumulated Funds £6,000,000

Business against the risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise
of every kind at reduced rates.

John Moore & Co., agents.

No. 8, Rua da Candelaria.

**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.**

Capital £1,000,000 sterling

Reserve fund £1,328,751

Uncalled capital £2,400,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick,
4, Travessa do Conselheiro Saraiva.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE CO.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro

Smith & Youle.

No. 69, Rua 1º de Março.

**BRITISH BANK OF
SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.****HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London, E. C.**

Capital £1,000,000
Idem paid up £500,000
Reserve fund £300,000

Provisional office in Rio de Janeiro 1º de Março

71 A, Rua 1º de Março

Draws on Head Office, and Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND BUENOS AIRES

Also on:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co. PARIS.

Messrs. J. Rosenberg Gossler & Co. HAMBURG.

Banca Generale and Agencies ITALY.

Charles M. Fry, Esq. NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts
every description of Banking business.

**BRAZILIANISCHE BANK FÜR
DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December
1887 by the "Direction der Direcção Geleitgesellschaft"
in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in
Hamburg," Hamburg.

Capital 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

1 A, Rua da Candelaria, 1 A

(Authorized by Decree No. 10,050)

Draws on:

Direction der Direcção Geleitgesellschaft, Berlin,
Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, and corre-
spondents: M. A. von Rothschild
Söhne, Frankfurt a. M.

N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London,
International Bank of London, Limited,
Union Bank of London, Limited, London
Wm. Brandt & Sons & Co., London

Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris, & Co., Paris.

Credit Lyonnais, Madrid, Barcelona
and correspondents.

Banque d'Anvers, Antwerp,
H. Albert de Bary & Co., Antwerp.

Banca Generale, branches and corre-
spondents: Memicoff & Co., Naples.

Banco Lisboa & Açores and corre-
spondents.

United States: G. Amsinck & Co., New York.

Uruguay: Ernesto Torquini & Co., Montevideo.

Argentina: Ernesto Uterbeck Bank, do.

and any other countries

Open accounts current:
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.

Exchanges for purchases and sales of stocks, shares,
etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Boettiger, Krah,
Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE
BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

Rio de Janeiro: No. 2, Rua S. Pedro.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £1,500,000

Realized do 900,000

Reserve fund 800,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Buenos Aires, Montevideo,

Rosario and Paysandú

DRAWS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

CHARLES HUE JUNR. & CO.

Ship Chandlers and Commission Merchants

Rua Fresca No. 8.

Caixa 892. RIO DE JANEIRO.

Water supplied on short notice.

WILSON & CO.

21 Rue Conselheiro Saraiva,
Rio de Janeiro.

Importers, Exporters
and General Commission Merchants.

AGENTS OF THE
Northern (Fire) Assurance Company, London.
Telephone No. 193. P. O. Box. No. 167.

WILSON, BEAVER & CO.

No. 1, Travessa de Santo Antonio,

Santos.

Importers,
Forwarding Agents, and
Commission Merchants.

Telegrams: "Winchester." P. O. Box No. 111.

SUPERIOR HUNGARIAN WINES

Recommended brands:

Hungarian Claret,
Château Palugyay,
Karlovitz.

TOKAY WINE

is the best reconstituent for convalescents from fever and
climatic diseases; recommended by most of the medical
authorities, especially for females and children.

Safe Importers:

Rombauer & Co.

78, General Camara. Rio de Janeiro.

CRAUFURD COLLEGE.

MAIDENHEAD, BERKS, ENGLAND.

Head Master: The Revd. Edward de Ewer.

The attention of parents who desire a good English education
for their sons, and a happy home, directed to the
above establishment. The house is spacious, the situation
high and very healthy. Terms inclusive and moderate.—
Entire charge can be taken by boys.

References to parents in Brazil:

WM. SPEERS Esq.

Superintendent of the S. Paulo Railway.

S. PAULO, BRAZIL.

respectfully on application.

Hyland, Huggins, Hammond & Co.

ENGINEERS.

Railway Contractors,

Importers of all Kinds of Machinery,

Railway Material,

Portable Railways,

Coffee Machinery.

31, RUA SÃO BENTO, 31

SÃO PAULO.

Caixa do Correio, 291.

CRASHLEY & CO.,

Newdealers and Booksellers.

Subscriptions received for all the leading English and American
newspapers and periodicals. Agents for

The European Mail.

A large assortment of English novels, of the Tauchnitz Editions,
of the Franklin Square Library and of the Lovell Library
constantly on hand.

Views of Rio and neighbourhood.

Orders received for Scientific and other books.

Agents for Lougheed's Rubber Stamps.

Dealers in Atkinson's, Plessie & Lubin's and Royal
Perfumery and Pearl's Soap.

No. 67, Rua do Ouvidor.

COFFEE CULTURE

in Brazil pays better than any other agricultural work.

Small farms of twenty to one hundred acres each are
offered in exchange for manual labor.

NINETY THOUSAND ACRES

of the first quality terra roxa coffee lands in the country of
Aramquara, on the Jacuípe river, are to be had for the
cultivation of them in coffee, a half interest in each farm
given to the farmers who will work them. Address:

THE FARMERS' COFFEE LAND AGENCY

Rua Direita No. 2

Care of J. W. COACHMAN, São Paulo, Brazil.

Sept.

The Chandler & Price

* * * GORDON & PRESS * * *

and the Golding & Co.

* * * PEARL & PRESS * * *

April 4th, 1893.

THE RIO NEWS

3

TO LET

(only to a tenant willing to purchase the furniture it contains)
A small 5 roomed house at Bonfogo. Has garden and back yard with supply of water, and is close to main roads. Might suit one or two bachelors. Rent \$2000.
Address: L. R. — Office of Rio News.

THE RIO NEWS
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charges, a summary of the daily coffee report from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

Cash invariably in advance

Subscription: \$5000 per annum for Brazil,

\$1000 or £2 abroad (post when paid here).

SINGLE COPIES: 200 reis; for sale at the office of publication, or at the English Book Store, No. 67 Rio do Ouro.

All subscriptions should run with the calendar year, terminate on June 30th and December 31st.

EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:
79, Rue Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 4th, 1893.

The situation in Rio Grande the past week has changed much in favor of the federalists, the state forces under a young officer named Santos Filho suffering a disastrous defeat at Alegrete on the 26th at the hands of the united forces of Cols. Laurentino Pina and Prestes Guimaraes. The state forces numbered about 1500 men, while the federalists are said to have been superior to that, although no number has been reported. The losses of the former are said to have been over 500. On the 29th also a small force of state troops was defeated at S. Sebastião, and to-day telegrams are received announcing the capture of Quirinal, a frontier town west of Livramento. Should this capture prove true, its importance can not be overestimated, for it will give the federalists a vantage point on the frontier and a good centre for operations against Uruguay and the forces under Gen. Hypolito. A lack of artillery and organization may prevent their holding the town, however, against the large and well-organized force under that officer, who is said to have 5,000 men under his command. It is also reported that the forces under Gen. Tavares have reappeared in the vicinity of Livramento, which town is evidently much coveted by that officer. Its advantage is well understood by both parties, as in the hands of the federalists it would soon become the principal base of supplies for an army operating against the government. On the other side, little appears to have been accomplished during the past week. General Hypolito is said to be marching on Alegrete for the purpose of dislodging the federalists. General Telles, having placed his forces so as to protect the railway between Bagé and Pelotas, paid a flying visit to Porto Alegre to confer with General Pego, the district commander, and then hastily returned to Bagé. It is believed that he will at once resume active operations against the forces under Tavares and Saraua, but whether he will again try a "paper chase" over the road to Livramento remains to be seen. In all probability, however, the federalists will soon be driven to accept battle, as the concentration of forces by the government will impede their movements in small detachments, as at present.

If the national congress desires to secure a municipal government for this city worthy of the name, wretched even of the slightest respect, it must at once reconsider the absurd dual organization which it has created, and replace it by a simpler and more responsible system. Either the city should be administered by an elective council and executive, or it should be delivered over wholly to the dictatorial authority of a prefect appointed by the national executive. The latter is clearly an anomaly, however, for in a city where so much care is taken to provide for elective officials and representatives, an official who receives his appointment from the national government and who is practically irresponsible to the city for his acts, is clearly unrepresentative and illogical. From the very outset this system has been productive of dissension and confusion. The prefect and municipal council are openly hostile to each other and have

been engaged principally in defeating each other's measures. The result is that the prefect has undertaken to govern the city dictatorially, and he has made no secret of it. He has done what he pleased with the public funds of the city and with the property of its citizens. Some of his acts have been most necessary and beneficial, and we have had occasion to commend them in these columns notwithstanding the arbitrary power exercised by him in their execution. Then again his conduct has been mischievous to an extreme and most prejudicial to the interests of the city. At the present moment the efforts of the council and prefect are apparently directed to the sole object of thwarting each other's actions. No matter how much the city treasury may suffer, nor how much public interests may be neglected, these two independent powers are able to find nothing better to do than this. No one is ignorant of the fact this city has suffered most severely in the past through sheer misgovernment and corrupt administration. No one is unaware, also, that many improvements are urgently needed, and that no time should be lost in carrying them into execution. The government should therefore put an end to this unseemly and pernicious controversy, and establish a municipal government for Rio de Janeiro which will know how to meet the wishes of the people and to consult their best interests. The office of "prefect," independent of the council, should be promptly abolished, and the duties and limitations of each official should be clearly defined. And beyond all this, every official should be held personally responsible for abuses of authority. This is an essential factor in the future government of this city and country, as the abuses of power which daily occur will never be stopped until the official himself can be summoned before a court and punished for his illegal acts.

CHURCH RESPONSIBILITY.

São Paulo, March 31st, 1893.
To the Editor:

Sir.—Notwithstanding the comments you were pleased to make upon my letter of the 18th inst., I beg to inform you that I not only thoroughly understand the object of your criticism, but must still maintain that the Catholic Church in this country has nothing to do with the immunities of the people.

You state that if I have followed the daily newspaper records I have seen a very ugly list of assassinations, smedes, seductions, outrages on children, feuds, speculations, thefts, bougharies, etc., all of which I admit, but at the same time can you point out a country in the world where these same crimes are not committed? I do not dispute the statement that the standard of morality all through South America is very low, but you must still maintain that the responsibility does not lie with the Catholic Church. I believe quite 80 per cent. of the men in this country are only Catholics in name; by this statement I do not mean that the remaining 20 per cent. are all saints; but they at least try to practise what they profess.

When you say that the Catholic Church is responsible for the crimes committed in this country, you confound the good with the bad, the innocent with the guilty. This is hardly fair! No doubt we have here many bad priests who are individually responsible for the ignorance, superstition and misguidance of the people under their charge, but there is a great difference between individual responsibility and church responsibility.

Do you think that the people of Brazil would be any better under Protestantism than they are now under Catholicism? I think not.

It is simply a matter of history that all Catholic countries that have become Protestant, have gone from bad to worse. For example let us take Germany. The Rev. Rating Gould writes: "The inevitable result of the laxity of dealing with marriage by the Protestant Church has been a corresponding laxity of morals. Thus throughout Germany the statistics of illegitimacy show a much higher rate among Protestants than among Catholics." (Statistik des Deutsch. Reichs 1870.) For instance:—

Province of Prussia (Prot.) Illegitimate births are

Braunschweig (Prot.) " " 10.0
Pomerania (Prot.) " " 10.0
Sachsen-Holstein (Prot.) " " 10.0
Westphalia (Cath.) " " 0.6
Rheinland (Cath.) " " 2.7

So also in Italy that can be compared as almost exclusively Catholic or Protestant:—

Berlin (Prot.) Illegitimate births are

Magdeburg (Prot.) " " 13.5
Hanover (Prot.) " " 9.0
Coblenz (Prot.) " " 8.9
Aix-la-Chapelle (Cath.) " " 2.2
Trèves (Cath.) " " 2.2

In Thuringia, where the population is wholly evangelical, the average of illegitimate births in the town is 12.0; in Altenburg 14.5; Coburg 12.8; Ilmenhausen 16.3; Weimar 8.8. (Faubel'scher Konsular- und Statist. Jahrbuch 1875.)

As regards our own country, King Henry VIII, declared, in his last speech to Parliament: "The Bible itself is turned into wretched rhymes, sung and jangled in every alehouse and tavern. I am sure that charity was never so faint among ye, virtue never at a lower ebb, and God himself never less honored or worse served in Christendom." (Stow's Annals, and Gulliver's Ecclesiast. Hist. part II, book III, p. 218.)

Again, Bernard Gilpin declares that in Edward VI's reign "More blind superstition, ignorance and infidelity were promulgated in England than ever were under the Bishop of Rome. The realm was in danger of becoming more barbarous than Spain." (Historical Portraits of the Tudor Dynasty, vol. II, p. 266.)

Cardinal writes in Bullinger in 1562: "Religion is in the same state among us as heretofore. Almost all are covetous, all love gifts, God. Men have broken forth to curse and to lie, murder, and steal, and commit adultery." (Zürcher Letters, Parker Soc. edit. Lat. xliii.)

Turkling you again by inserting my last letter am trusting that you will again grant me space for the above.

I am, Sir,
Yours faithfully,
R. J. F. INGRAM.

Our correspondent will permit us to say that if he thoroughly understands the object of our criticism, then there is no need whatever of insisting upon a religious discussion, nor in publishing *ex parte* comparisons between Catholic and Protestant countries. Such comparisons are unsatisfactory and deceptive, and, as the dullest can see, are invariably dishonest. A fair controversy would include the statistics from all countries, but this Mr. Ingram is not disposed to submit, as he favors us with comparisons between the *best* Catholic and the *worst* Protestant exhibits. If we wished to discuss this question, as we certainly do not, we should ask him for his statistical returns from Russia, Austria, Italy, France and Spain, and we should also desire to know something of the conditions of life in each in order to understand the comparison. Comparisons between dissimilar objects and conditions are often most unjust.

As for the statement that it is a "matter of history that all Catholic countries that have become Protestant have gone from bad to worse," we can safely leave that to the consideration of any unprejudiced and well-informed mind. Mr. Ingram's own country, England, will serve as an illustration.

All this, as we have before said, is wholly foreign to our purpose. We have said that the Catholic church is largely responsible for the present state of society in Brazil and other South American countries, and we have given our reasons for that opinion. Mr. Ingram admits that the standard of morality in these countries is very low, but he denies that the Catholic church is responsible for it. In that case there is a difference of opinion on a subject which is open to discussion on its own merits.

We have stated that in all these countries, except one, the Catholic church has always been dominant and supreme, in most of them a part of the state itself, the guide and instructor of the people in religion and morals, and even the director of all matters pertaining to secular education. With an authority and control so extensive as this, how is it possible for the church to shirk responsibility for the moral condition of the people? If the standards of morality are very low, whose fault is it? If the people are ignorant and criminal, upon whom rests the responsibility? If the guide and instructor had done his whole duty, would crime be as common as it now is?

Our correspondent should bear in mind that we have not charged the church with full responsibility for all this, for there are many other elements which have contributed to the present condition of South America. Climate, origin, blood mixtures, slavery, weak governments, bad colonial systems, the quest of gold, etc., all these must bear their share. But even here it must be remembered that the church has always been present and has been the confidential adviser of even the worst. The confessor was always at Pizarro's elbow and the church furtively and grew strong upon the wealth won by his murders and robberies.

It is idle to ask if the Protestant would have done better, or to deny the responsibility of the church. The total absence of a moral standard in many of these countries is a fact which stands out clear and strong in the open light of day. The Catholic churchmen know it as well as the Protestant—but what are they doing about it? Where are the preachers of morals, the censors of open and shameless immorality? What churchman has denounced, either in the press or the pulpit, the enormous wholesale robberies in Argentina and Uruguay, the jobberies and frauds here in 1890 and 1891, the outrages in Rio Grande which have led to a fratricidal war, the murders and oppressions which keep society in a state of terror in Bolivia and Chile, the

cruelties and oppressions on a semi-serflike class in Chili, Peru and Ecuador, and the open immorality of the dominant classes in all of these countries? Mr. Ingram admits that there are many bad priests here, but can be tell us of one who has been punished for his crimes and immorality? In the town of Cañuelo, Goyaz, there was a priest a few years ago who was reported to be the father of 44 children. Was he ever censured for it? In Ubá some years ago a priest forced his daughter by one mistress to marry his son by another mistress, and the people were so scandalized by it that they compelled a separation of the pair. Was the crime ever punished? And yet these are the examples which the people have set for them, and this is the instruction upon which their present "very low standard of morality" is based! Again ask who is responsible for this? Where are the teachers whose precept and example should have led an ignorant and self-indulgent people into purer and better paths? That there are good priests and earnest communicants we gladly admit, but until they can establish a record for honest, persistent and courageous labor against these evils they must bear the burden of responsibility with the others.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS

—The boundary treaty between Chile and Argentina has at last been definitely settled.

—In Buenos Aires in the month of February there were 1,794 births, 929 deaths and 351 marriages.

—The Buenos Aires port doctors are still discovering "suspected" cases to justify their impositions.

—A Buenos Aires telegram reports that the sugar-cane crop, which has suffered heavily from drought, will give an inferior yield.

—Señora Elisa Bahamela, daughter of the late Chileno rhetator, was married in Buenos Aires on the 18th ult. to Dr. Emilio Belio Codicid.

—Revolutionary reports are still current in Buenos Aires. They have become so common, however, that no one takes any notice of them.

—Commodore Howard reports that the new Argentine cruiser *g de Julio* steamed in her trial trip for 6 hours at an average of 21.98 knots an hour.

—On the night of the 1st inst. the church of San Domingo de la Virgen Nuestra Señora de Lourdes at Buenos Aires, was robbed of jewels and other valuables.

—A telegram of the 28th ult. from Montevideo mentions the arrival of three persons in that city with the alleged purpose of assassinating ex-Senator Silveira Martins.

—There were 570 births, 74 marriages and 366 deaths in Montevideo in February. The estimated population was 222,281. The passenger and immigrant arrivals numbered 4,797 and the departures 5,789, a loss of 992.

—The drought is again being felt almost all over the country to an alarming extent, and unless we have rain shortly estates will experience very heavy losses among their stock. The camps in many places are quite late, and the cattle are having to be moved to where there is grass to be had.—*Sport and Pasture*.

—The *Times of Argentina* says that many Indian women and girls carried to Buenos Aires by Gen. Roca, after the extirpation of the Indian tribes in 1880, are living a life of practical slavery. The women, says the *Times*, have never received wages and while they are in the hands of their present owners, never will.

—The law demonetizing Brazilian silver went into effect in Uruguay on the 29th ult. It is inferred from this that the new Uruguayan coins have been received from Chile. It is anticipated that the depreciation on Brazilian silver will amount to fully 50 per cent., which, in view of the enormous quantity circulating in that country, means a very serious loss.

—In the Argentine Republic the Supreme Court of Justice has given judgment in the suit brought by the colonists of Santa Fe against the government of that province to restrain the levying of the tax on grain. The court has decided that the tax is not in opposition to the national constitution, on the ground that the grain is grown in that province, which has power to tax its own products.

—The Paraguayan government has signed a contract with Mr. Walker, the representative here of the New Australian Cooperative Land and Farming Society, for a hundred leagues of land in Paraguay. Our readers already know the object of the society, which intends bringing over from Australia as many as 6,000 settlers. We hope that the Australians will have better fortune in Paraguay than that experienced by other Englishmen and Europeans who have already settled there.—*Sport and Pasture*, Buenos Aires.

—From the report of the Simunera Frozen Meat Company we hear that during the eighteen months the company has been working it has exported to England, France and Rio de Janeiro, 651,520 sheep and 4,331 head of cattle. The importation of frozen meat to England is giving splendid results. Thus to France, however, on account of the heavy protection taxes levied by the government of that country, is doing so badly as to necessitate its abandonment. A recent experiment has served to prove that Brazil will soon become an excellent market for frozen meat of all kinds.—*Sport and Pasture*.

—Indian inroads into Santa Fé colonies have again taken place recently. Every attempt to catch them, however, has failed.

—According to a telegram from La Paz, Bolivia, on the 31st ult., a savage riot had occurred in the city on the occasion of a masonic funeral. The members of a Roman Catholic organization provoked a conflict, which resulted eventually in the burning of the masonic temple. Several persons were killed and wounded.

—Denunciations of gambling-hells and confectioners still occupy our correspondents, but not the police to whom they are addressed. It is said that one, or more, of them is run by prominent military men, which perhaps may account for the inaction of the police. In the Cercado, it is said, a roulette den is open day and night. The Sigas meetings form more in the centre of the city, one frequented by youths. The other night a stabbing case occurred in one of them, which was carefully hushed up by the police, lest they should have been obliged to close the place for very shame.—*Montevideo Times*.

—Perhaps it is not generally known, "says the Buenos Aires *Herald*, "that when Mr. Hanna was United States minister here he negotiated an extradition treaty with the Argentine government, which was duly signed and sent to Washington. This laudable work seems to have been undertaken by Mr. Hanna without waiting for definite instructions from Washington and when the treaty reached the latter government it was ignored as inadmissible and dropped, but through some inadvertence the fact was not duly communicated to the Argentine government, so that in order to resume further negotiations this matter will require, very properly, notice and explanation."

—A correspondent in Cúñada de Gómez writes that on Friday last one might have seen on duty in the station yards intent on collecting the wheat tax, a soldier! This animal was of a mahogany color, dressed in a snuff-colored billycock, with a black band, a veil and white dirty handkerchiefs round his neck, a blouse such as the peones wear which had once been blue, a rag round his waist to which an apology for a sword was attached, an old pair of trousers of which it is impossible to describe the color, and well-worn alpargatas. Drinking all day instead of doing a soldier's duty, or rather collecting duty, by 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was just as much an Argentine soldier, or any other soldier, could be. To avoid giving offence to those from whom he had to collect, he went peacefully to sleep under a tree close to the gate of the station yard. Some rags took advantage of his sleeping slumbers to denude him of hat and sword, and hang them on the tree above him. The poor fellow continued to watch the carts arrive with eyes closed as close as drink and sleep could keep them.—*Sport and Pastime*, Buenos Aires, March 22.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In February the gas company at Pará was fined £1,216.30.

—In the quarter ending March 31st there existed from Ceará 3,374 persons.

—Reports of a revolution in Santa Catharina were circulated here on Saturday.

—The Indian cruiser *Duguay-Trouin* has been lying in the port of Paraná since the 21st ult.

—The governor of Paraná has vetoed the bill passed by the leg-tature on impeachment.

—In the Hospital dos Lázarus at Pará there are 86 lepers, of whom 53 are males and 33 females.

—Captain João Pereira Leite has been appointed to command the Brazilian flotilla on the Amazon.

—In Paraná the chamber of deputies annulled the election of Dr. José Marmo de Albuquerque Melo.

—It is now said that Gen. Hippolito, who returned to Uruguay only a few days ago, is marching on Alegrete.

—Today's telegrams from the south announced the re-appearance of Gen. Tavares' forces in the neighborhood of Livramento.

—The Brazilian commission sent to Ceará to observe the total eclipse of the sun on the 16th inst., arrived at Fortaleza on the 2nd.

—The *Pharol*, of Juiz de Fora, says that the Metropolitan company has secured a charter for the introduction of 500 Chinese laborers.

—The *Pátria* of Thursday published the report that Barão do Rio Apa, adjutant-general of the army, would be sent to Rio Grande do Sul.

—The Paráese paper factory has ordered machinery from the United States. This machine, it is expected, will reach Pará next month.

—Telegrams received here on Friday confirm the report of the defeat of the Castillistas at Alcántara with a loss of 500 men killed and wounded.

—In the city of Pará there were registered in February 1,436 births and 206 deaths against 1,444 births and 192 deaths in the corresponding month of 1892.

—The state government of Pará has given instructions for translating into English a work describing that state. The translation will be printed and sent to the Chicago exhibition.

—It is stated that the 1st and 7th battalions of infantry, now forming part of the garrison of this city, will be sent to Rio Grande do Sul and that the 3rd battalion will be brought from Victoria to this city.

—Telegrams received here last Thursday stated that 1,500 Castillistas sent to reinforce Alegrete had been defeated with heavy losses, that Gen. Tavares had captured Bagé, that Pina was marching towards Livramento with 3,500 men, and that Gen. Silva Telles had gone to Porto Alegre to await the arrival of troops from Rio de Janeiro.

—According to a telegram of the 31st ult., the garrison of Bagé had withdrawn from that place and taken up a position for defending the railway to Pelotas.

—The custom-house laborers at Santos held a meeting on the 31st inst. to ask for more pay. A commission was appointed to present their petition to the minister of finance.

—The number of deaths registered in São Paulo in the month of February was 429, of which 249 were of Brazilians, 117 of Italians, 30 of Portuguese, 5 of Germans and 31 of persons of other nationalities.

—A congressional election was held in Amazonas on the 20th ult., and the official candidates Filinto Pires, Gabriel Salgado and Lima Barreto were elected. The opposition refrained from going to the polls.

—Telegrams from Montevideo and Rivera today announce the capture of Quaray by the federalists. This is a frontier town farther inland than Livramento, and possesses considerable strategic importance.

—The Belgian consul, Mr. Jules Doneaux, was assaulted in Santos on the 3rd inst. by eight employees of the Viação Paulista company. These repeated assaults are said to be due to a scarcity of passengers.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 31st ult., states that Gen. Tavares had arrived with troops for the purpose of operating in the northern part of the state. Another telegram of the 2nd inst. says he has returned to Bagé.

—The officers of the 25th battalion, which is stationed at Desterro, have sent a very warm and energetic response to the appeal made by the Rio de Janeiro Military Club to the army to act in unison in maintaining harmony among all branches of the service.

—The state of Amazonas has sent 600 packages containing 1,087 exhibits to the Chicago exhibition, not counting duplicates of 500 kinds of timber. It is said that 40 additional articles will shortly be sent. The state will be represented by two commissioners.

—The Bishop of São Paulo has addressed a circular to the parish priests of his diocese authorizing them to perform the religious marriage ceremony without waiting for the performance of the civil ceremony. He says that the constitution has nullified Art. 284 of the criminal code.

—In the vicinity of Livramento there was, according to a Montevideo telegram of the 1st ult., a body of 400 federalists awaiting reinforcements. It is stated, however, that Gen. Hippolito is in a position to prevent reinforcements from reaching them, but the reporter was evidently not up in his geography.

—A man named Francisco Landertí Gustavo has recently been arrested in São Paulo for having forged the signature of the Belgian vice-consul in that city. The signature was attached to a letter written in bad French requesting Dr. Carlos Garcia to furnish the money requisite to pay the passage to Europe of the criminal, his wife and children.

—On Sunday at a meeting held in Niterói resolutions were passed for deposing the municipal chamber of that city. In these resolutions the chamber is accused of insincerity and undignified behavior, of squandering municipal moneys, of unnecessarily increasing the number of municipal officers, of neglecting the interests of the municipality, of depriving citizens of the right of suffrage, and of many other misdemeanors therein specified. It is consequently asked to resign and to deliver the municipal government to a committee elected at the meeting.

—A Montevideo telegram of this morning says that a report has been received from another federalist victory in Rio Grande, but it lacks confirmation. The later advices of the battle at Algeirito state that the Castillistas fought under unfavorable conditions from midday until 5 o'clock on the 26th, that their commander 2nd-Lieut. Santos Filho was wounded and made prisoner, that the federalist leader Pina being wounded the command of their united forces had been assumed by Prestes Guimaraes. It was said that the federalists are marching upon S. Gabriel.

—Telegrams from Rio on the 3rd state that General Tavares was in Puncio Verde on the 30th. On the 29th the federalist 1st-C. Col. Torquato Severo routed a Castillista force of 300 men at S. Sebastião, killing one of its chiefs and 20 men. The defeated detachment belonged to the force under the command of the partisan Castillista chief Colonel Portugal. Further advices from Algeirito state that the federalist losses were 20 killed and 30 wounded, among the latter being Colonel Pina. The Castillistas lost 200 killed, many wounded, 134 Conquistador carbines, 120 cartridges, 500 lances and many prisoners.

—The following important message was received from Montevideo on March 31st:—"The defeat of the Castillistas under Santos Filho is confirmed. He was wounded. The Castillistas lost upwards of 500. The greater part of the deaths resulted from the rout, the fugitives being drowned in the river. Wounded and fugitives are arriving at Caciquey. The victorious forces were commanded by Laurentino Silva, Tavares and Col. Gumerindo Saravia left Taquarambosinho to day for Caciquey by way of Lavras. Counsellor Maciel is at S. Luiz with an armed force. 400 federalists are stationed near Livramento, awaiting reinforcements. But it will be difficult for the Tavares or Gumerindo federalists to reach Maciel, because General Hippolito is ready to eat them off. The federalists state that Gen. Hippolito is the only general they respect. The troops at Uatuá, under Gen. Silva Telles have left Bagé to take up a position and defend the railroad between that city and Pelotas. He awaits news of the movement of the garrison at Uruguayana. At River and Livramento the federalists and the Castillistas are exchanging insulting bulletins."

—The situation in Pernambuco is again becoming critical. The state legislature has declared illegal the municipal councils created by the governor and orders the restoration of the dispossessed councils, but the governor declines to accede. The legislature has now passed an act providing procedure for the impeachment of the governor, but the said official has promptly vetoed it. The prospect now is that the act will be passed over his veto, and then the struggle begins. The governor has armed a large police force, using the public funds for that purpose, and he has the municipal councils on his side. The legislature, however, has the national authorities and the military force on its side. There is a bare possibility that it will be another struggle like that of Rio Grande.

COFFEE NOTES

—Many of our readers will feel interested in learning that the contract for furnishing roasted coffee to the World's Fair, requiring 700,000 pounds, has been awarded to Chase & Sanborn, of Montreal.

—According to published figures the shipments of coffee at the Docas D. Pedro II, in March were 281,627 bags for foreign and 228 bags for coast ports. The coffee was produced by the following states:

	bags
Rio de Janeiro.....	156,511
Minas Geraes.....	105,512
S. Paulo.....	29,139
Espirito Santo.....	10,693
	281,855

RAILROAD NOTES

—A São Paulo telegram dated the 29th ult., reports that another section of the steam tram line in that city has been opened.

—A station is to be erected between S. José and Capapava, S. Paulo, on the S. Paulo branch of the Central railway, which will be called Engenho de Mello.

—Gen. Mello Rego has been appointed to examine into and report upon the position of the government railroads, in order that a project may be submitted to Congress tending to their alienation.

—A collision occurred on the Caraúbas line, on the 29th ult., between a passenger train and a freight train, both being much damaged. A brakeman had his legs crushed, which caused his death.

—From April 1st Article 70 of the regulations of the Central railway will take effect. Under this article encumbered parcels will be admitted weighing up to 100 kilos, and measuring one cubic meter.

—The Southern Brazilian and Rio Grande Railway company has received permission to appropriate Praia Silvana Martins in the city of Rio Grande do Sul, for use as the maritime terminus of that line.

—An accident occurred on the Maguary line, between Cuiabá and Jaguara, on the 29th ult., the train jumping the track and several wagons being overturned. A brakeman and assistant were badly injured, and 13 cattle were killed which were being transported to Jaguara.

—The complaint of the citizens of Taubaté that the Central railway director had forbidden the exportation of anything from that station has at last been answered, the order being withdrawn. Under this absurd regulation it was impossible to send mercurials of any character, and it was impossible for a family to even move its furniture from the place by railway. No wonder the state has been going to ruin, when such regulations are possible!

—Among the passenger arrivals by the Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena*, we note that of Mr. Daniel M. Fox, lunger superintendent of the English line in São Paulo. We understand that Mr. Fox comes out as the São Paulo company's representative to see whether an arrangement can be made with the government for the enlargement of that line. The minister ought now to be satisfied that there is no other practical solution of the problem as how to relieve the port of Santos.

—The holiday visitors to Nova Friburgo who came down on Sunday last, had an experience which will not prejudice them in favor of the Leopoldina company. They first began by waiting two hours for the train, which had been delayed just before reaching Nova Friburgo. Then they had another delay at Cachoeira because the station agent there had not been advised of a unusual number of passengers. Near Porto das Caixas steams gave out and hung! went another half hour. Then at the Praiainha there was another half hour's delay, with bad language, because of rough water on the bay.

—The minister of industry has recently addressed a circular to the directors and managers of the works in connection with railroad extension which contains the following:—"In order to comply with the request of the parliamentary commission on traffic I have to beg you promptly to supply this ministry with the following information, as also with all in your possession connected therewith: 1. Exact particulars as to the region traversed by your road, with a clear description of the terrain, and the route it is bound to follow; 2. A clear definition of the zone traversed by the railroad, and the localities and towns which the railroad should hem in, with explanations and descriptions of the elements of production in each of those sections, their population, their present wealth, and their possible development; 3. Information respecting the navigation of the port, the volume of water, floods, dimensions, and the course of the rivers which are connected with the railroad line or crossed by it; 4. Information respecting the traffic now conducted in the region or regions adjacent to the railroad; 5. An approximate estimate of the traffic to be effected on that line of railroad, together with particulars respecting the rolling stock which will be required; 6. An estimate of the probable clear receipts."

—Sir Edward Grey, in reply, promised the deputation that the matter should be laid before the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, who would be asked to investigate it.

THE GREAT NORTHERN'S CASE.

—A deputation of bankers, merchants and others interested in the Great Northern Railway Brazil, called at the Foreign Office, London, on February 16th, as previously announced by cable, to urge the intervention of Her Majesty's government to forward the claims of that company for compensation from Brazil. The case presented will be seen from the following report published in the *Financial News*:

The deputation was introduced by Mr. R. B. Martin, M. P., who said: Sir, I have the honour, this afternoon, to present to you a deputation from merchants, bankers, and others interested in the shares of the Great Northern Railway Brazil, Limited, and to beg of you permission to forward the claim of that company for compensation from Brazil. The deputation consists of Mr. Wainwry, a representative of the Bank of England, and Mr. Wainwry, to lay before you the particulars of the case, I wish to state we have not presumed to ask the intervention of the Foreign Office until we have exhausted all expeditious within the constitution of Brazil.

Mr. J. L. Wainwry then said: Sir, I am deputed by the Great Northern Railway Brazil, Limited, and it is my privilege this afternoon, to present to you a short statement in writing of the grounds on which the company claim compensation from the government of the United States of Brazil. With your permission I will present to you at the same time, for your convenience, printed copies of the documents substantiating this claim, with a map attached. In March, 1851, under the empire, the province of Pernambuco advertised for tenders for the construction of certain railway, ⁴ finally the tenders of two British subjects were accepted. Others who had sent in tenders petitioned against the acceptance of the above tenders, first to the provincial government, and second, to the imperial government; but the imperial government again and again declared that it had not the power, and must decline to interfere in the affairs of the province; and thereupon the president of the province signed contracts, the contracts being stamped "ad valorem," legalised in due form, and subsequently ratified by the imperial government itself. Upon the strength of these contracts, the Great Northern Railway Brazil, Limited, in the year 1853-4 made large expenditures and incurred heavy liabilities in the purchase of the concessions, the surveys of the lines, the organisation of the company, in engineering staff and office expenses, both in Pernambuco and London, in legal expenditure in Pernambuco, Rio, and London, and in paying the stamp duties in England and Brazil; and it will scarcely be believed that, although these contracts were being carried out with the knowledge and approval of the imperial government, notwithstanding their repeated declarations that they could not interfere in the affairs of the province, and in opposition to the advice of the head officials of the ministry of public works, and against the opinion of the council of state—it will scarcely be believed, say, that in the face of these facts, the imperial government was at last prevailed upon by one of the original competitors to interfere, and an interim minister (who held the portfolio for about a fortnight) did do so, granting under the plea of state interests, a national concession, which invaded the zone of the provincial concessions, and completely nullified their value. Under the constitution of Brazil, sir, the imperial government could not for purposes of state, without process of expropriation, override the rights of property; but in this case—^{one} without precedent in the country—they did, without notice or process of law, abuse their power, and by acts of the most arbitrary character take away the rights of property legitimately acquired in public competition. The Great Northern company protested, in the most complete way, against this abuse of power; they have continued their protests and are protesting up to to-day. The company have employed continuously two lawyers of great eminence in Brazil, one since dead, paying them special fees, and have retained an agent in Pernambuco, Mr. William Hughes, for many years British vice-consul there. The government of Brazil for the past few years has been in an unsettled state; changes of ministry have been frequent, and no general line of policy has been adopted, one minister frequently subordinating the acts of his predecessor, to the prejudice of private interests. It has been found impossible to get any minister to give his attention to this business, as no one has cared to assume the responsibility of settling this claim, and not only as regards this claim, but in other matters, it will be found that the government has sheltered itself under a policy of procrastination. Understand, sir, I do not suggest for one moment that the Brazilian government contemplates eventual repudiation of their obligations. I believe the citizens of the United States of Brazil to be truly jealous of the honor of their country. In conclusion, sir, ten years in the life of a nation may not be a long period, and so our claim has waited to gain attention; but ten years in the life of an individual is a long period, and within that term irretrievable injury may be done to the interests of private persons who, in incurring heavy expenditures, placed implicit reliance in the decrees and good faith of the government. One of our advocates at Rio—a man of the highest eminence—is dead. Time passes on, and to-day, sir, after the efflux of ten years, having exhausted every expedient, we beg your intercession on our behalf to secure a settlement of our claim without further delay.

Sir Edward Grey, in reply, promised the deputation that the matter should be laid before the English Minister at Rio de Janeiro, who would be asked to investigate it.

The captain and crew of the Russian bark *Nadezhda* were landed here on the 1st. The bark was in ballast, from Santos los Barbados, and was abandoned and sunk on the 20th ult., about 150 miles south-east of Rio. The captain and crew took to the boats and, after 59 hours adrift, were picked up by a tug and brought here.

HOSPITAL NOTES.

—There have been, we regret to announce, two deaths from yellow-fever at the Strangers' Hospital this week, that of C. G. Grueber, purser, on the 2nd inst., and Alfred Ernest Hume, 2nd engineer, on the 3rd inst., both of the Br. steamer *Ethiopia*, freighted by the United States and Brazil SS. Co. They both contracted the fever in Santos and entered the hospital too late for successful treatment.

—The cash receipts of the Strangers' Hospital since our last acknowledgment have been as follows:

Annual Subscriptions:

A. Finley.....	100\$00
R. A. Mather.....	50 00
Charles Jackson.....	50 00
Cia. Industrial S. Sebastião.....	50 00
J. H. Lowndes & Co.....	200 00
A. Blackbourne.....	50 00

Rs. 950\$00

LOCAL NOTES

—The city was visited by a heavy rainstorm on Sunday last, and the streets are looking all the better for it.

—A telegram from Pernambuco announces that the Brazilian squadron passed that port at 11 a.m. on the 3rd inst.

—Senator Aristides Lobo thinks that, in view of the war in Rio Grande, it was a mistake to send a naval division to the United States.

—It is said that Sr. Furtado Xavier, formerly Brazilian consul at Baltimore, will soon receive another consular appointment in the United States.

—A New York telegram to the *Páiz*, dated the 31st ult., announces the appointment of Mr. William T. Rose as United States consul-general at that port.

—It is rumored that the Botanical Garden tramway directors will soon refuse to permit a passenger to carry even a box of matches. All such parcels must be dispatched as baggage.

—The newly-appointed director of the Central Brazil railway is apparently ill. It is not surprising, for it would try the stomach of a graven image to get traffic into order on the great trunk line.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* celebrated its sixty-seventh birthday anniversary on the 1st inst. There is nothing of our frail humanity about the *Jornal*, however, for it grows stronger and heartier with age.

—There was an important meeting of Rio Grandenses here on the 3rd at which a highly significant resolution was adopted soliciting Augusto Maranhão upon his having discovered a method of detecting balloons.

—The basely persistence in calling me sanguinary, wicked, cruel and other bad names," says Senator Aristides in a recent letter to a São Paulo paper, "is something which is unfathomable and in which there is no sense."

—The complaints are so numerous that the dwellers in various streets are without water to drink, that it would be interesting to know how these unfortunates slake their thirst. Beer, or rum, appear to be the only alternatives.

—The *Páiz* is becoming pugnantly unhappy because of the hated foreigner. The last injury received by our sensitive contemporary was to have his foreign telegrams for Monday morning delayed by the Western and Brazilian Co. The *Páiz* should peach a holy war against the foreigner.

—Our friend Ruy, *le grand*, in a communication to *O Páiz*, on the 2nd, says persons, and not principles, form the policy, constitutional and republican reforms. Ruy ought to know all about it, and it seems doubtful whether principles or persons would justify his nomination for the presidency. Ruy had precious little regard for principles when he ran the Treasury machine," but he seemed to know something about "principals."

—The effectiveness of the quarantine service at Ilha Gonçalo may be seen in the following incident, which we trust will escape the attention of our Argentine friends. Our the steamer coming up from Santos had a passenger ill with fever. To escape quarantine the captain had him shut up in his cabin, and then reported that there was no sickness on board. No inspection was made and the deception was not discovered. On arrival here the sick man was landed and soon after fell to the street where he was seized with "black vomit." He died a few minutes later, before help could be procured for him.

—The *Jornal do Comércio* said, on the 30th ult.: "We can inform agriculturists that by June at the latest, the first arrivals of Chinese immigrants will have taken place, whilst prior to that time it is probable a number of European immigrants will have reached these shores." Dr. Portuncula has received the most complete information from China from persons there connected with the emigration service, and has also received replete information from his friend Councillor Nogueira Soeiro, who left many friends here when he consent to hold office as the representative of Portugal in Brazil. Due to the steps he has taken Dr. Portuncula is fully aware of the cost of passage, and the conditions under which the laborers will come here. Upon the information thus acquired the Doctor has contracted with the Metropolitan company for the transportation of 500 Chinese. Should the Metropolitana company accept, as we anticipate the directory of the company will determine to accept, the trivial modifications which Dr. Portuncula has made in the contract, we anticipate it will be signed, and that almost immediately we shall commence to see European immigrants arriving here from Portugal, Spain, Italy, and the Austro-Hungarian provinces of the Tyrol. A large establishment will be prepared for the reception of the immigrants at Petrópolis, in a most healthy location, and in the vicinity of the Norte and Grão Pará railroads, and in direct communication with Paraty, Sumidouro and other towns."

—The report of the closing of the Polytechnic School for a year has been confirmed.

—It is stated that Captain José Pinto da Luz will be appointed captain of the port of Rio de Janeiro.

—The cost of erecting the electric light plant in the national school of fine arts is estimated at 13,000\$.

—The Pacific Steam Navigation company's new steamer *Antônio* left Liverpool for this port on March 27th.

—It is reported that Dr. Chello Rodrigues will be placed in charge of the special mission in Washington, vice Brício Aguiar de Andrade, deceased.

—On Thursday last the minister of war passed several hours in the arsenal inspecting the shipments of arms and munitions to Rio Grande do Sul.

—Telegrams have been received announcing the arrival at Tsimon of the young naval officers sent to join the *Amazônia Barroso* for the voyage to China.

—The Brazilian commissioners to the Chicago Exposition have received a number of interesting articles from the National Museum, which will be sent to Chicago.

—A petition signed by many prominent merchants is to be presented to the municipal council in favor of opening tunnels through in the contested Serra district.

—The Brazilian government has granted the extradition of Ugo Bacelli, who is wanted in Italy for some crime committed. He was recently arrested at Vila Isabel.

—On Monday last some burglars attempted to break into a house on Rua Haddock Lobo, but the police were in the vicinity and, *mirabile dictu*, succeeded in capturing them.

—The coasting steamer *Porto Allegre* left for the south yesterday with 108 regulars for the Santa Catharina frontier guard, and 40 officers and soldiers for the battalion operating in Rio Grande.

—On Sunday evening building No. 89 on Rua do Lavradio, occupied a macaroni factory, was burned to the ground. At the fire the commander of the fire corps struck a policeman and several citizens endeavored to attack that commander, but were prevented by their officers.

—The Galinhos Pernambucana de Leitura in this city has recently received a gift from Sr. Domingos Fernandes Góes of 250 volumes of works on different subjects, 106 of which embrace a complete compilation of the laws of Brazil.

—Some discussion has already arisen over the next presidential candidate, although the election will not occur for nearly a year. It is to be noted that the couriers are proposing the re-election of Floriano Peixoto, although the constitution expressly prohibits his candidacy.

—The name of Barão do Rio Branco, son of the late Visconde do Rio Branco, is spoken of for the special mission to the United States for the settlement of the Missões boundary question. The appointment would be an excellent one, but we doubt whether he is as familiar with the question as the Barão do Ladário.

—On board the steamer *Itajá* the 11th battalion of infantry left for Rio Grande do Sul on the 30th ult. In addition to this battalion there left on the same steamer 155 other soldiers and 60 out of the 137 sailors who recently arrived from Ceará. The soldiers took with them their families composed of 110 women and 114 children.

—The great irregularity in the steamship service between this port and the United States during the past month has made it very difficult for us to dispatch our mails promptly. We have been dependent wholly on freight steamers to New York and these go only when it suits their convenience. For the present, therefore, our American subscribers must excuse the irregularity of *THE NEWS*.

—The *Páiz* of the 30th says: "The celebrated dead and alive man, the clever scoundrel who pretended to commit suicide on board the *Rei de Portugal* when that vessel was on her way from Brazil to Lisbon, who succeeded in evading from the Brazilians who had him in charge, and who was subsequently discovered in the hold of the ship in Havre, almost dead from the want of food and water, has at last reached Lisbon, and in prison there."

—A meeting of the members of the Novo Centro Operário took place on Friday last, at which the following scheme was adopted as a basis for the organization of a working-men's club in this city: 1. To obtain an edifice which shall be sufficiently large to enable all workingmen to meet there to discuss affairs and procure work; 2. To supply meeting places for the operatives of each occupation; 3. To establish offices in charge of proper agents, who will register and communicate to those interested all opportunities for work which may offer; and 4. To publish every week the lowest and highest rates paid in the capital and in the large industrial centres of Brazil and abroad, and all connected with the supply of, and demand for work.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

—Decree 1,429 of the 24th ult., divides the country into 2 floral and 3 maritime prefectures. The floral prefectures are those of Mato Grosso and Amazonas, the latter embracing the Amazon river and its tributaries, and the former the Upper Paraná, its tributaries, and the navigable rivers of Mato Grosso. The maritime prefectures are called the Northern, the Central and the Southern. The Northern prefecture extends from the northern boundary of Brazil to the mouth of the Apolly, and embraces the states of Pará, Maranhão, Piauí and Ceará; the Central prefecture extends from the mouth of the Apolly to that of the Macuru, and embraces the states of Rio Grande do Norte, Paraíba, Pernambuco, Alagoas, Sergipe and Bahia; the Southern prefecture extends from the mouth of the Macuru to that of the Chuí, and embraces the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Paraná, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul.

BIRTHS.

On the 27th ult. at 71 Rua Carmel Figueira de Melo, the wife of Thomas J. Stevens, of a daughter, still-born.

On the 29th ult. at Laranjeiras, the wife of H. Cowan Denby, of a son.

On 31st March, at No. 4 Rua Gomes Braga, Andrade Granda, the wife of John T. Moore, of a son, John Alan.

MARRIAGE.

FESSELA—DAVY.—At the British Consulate in Santos, by the Rev. Mr. Hawksworth and before the civil judge, on the 1st inst., JOHN WALTER HUTCHESON, eldest son of W. E. Fessela, of Salisbury, England, to MARY ANN DAVY, eldest daughter of W. C. Davy, of Matlock, Derbyshire, England.

DEATHS.

STEVENS.—On the 29th March, at 71 Rua Carmel Figueira de Melo, FANNY EVELYN STEVENS, wife of Thomas J. Stevens, aged 18 years and 9 months.

GRIER.—On April 2nd, at the Strangers' Hospital, CHARLES GEORGE GRIERIER, aged 48 years.

HUME.—On April 3d, at the Strangers' Hospital, ALFREDO ERNEST HUME, aged 22 years.

—The minister of finance presided at a meeting of the directors of the Ilha da República yesterday, which was held to consider matters relating to the distribution of aid to industries. The minister's interest in this distribution of public funds to favored corporations, is certainly worthy of remark.

—The following telegram was received in this city from London on the 29th ult.: "It is reported that the loan for the Oeste de Minas railway will be launched here during the second week in April. This loan bears the guarantee of the Brazilian government. Well-informed persons state the total value of this loan will be below £1,000,000, and that the conditions of issue will favor purchasers of the bonds."

—It is stated,¹ says the *Buenos Aires Herald*, that a part of Dr. Romero's financial scheme consists in the passing of a law making it compulsory on the government to withdraw from circulation even-month notes to the amount of \$1,000,000. There is a law already in force requiring \$15,000,000 a year to be withdrawn, but it has been wholly disregarded, and therefore it is useless to attempt the statistic book with another law of the same kind—itself would be carried out just so long as it was convenient to do so."

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, April 1st.

Par value of the Brazil 10 milreis (about gold 27 1/2) per £1 sterling in £1. 17 1/2

do 100 milreis (about £1. 17 1/2) per £1 Sterling in £1. 17 1/2

do 100 milreis in Brazil gold 27 1/2

Bank rate exchange offered on London today

Present value of the Brazilian money (gold) 27 1/2

do 100 milreis (about £1. 17 1/2) per £1 Sterling in £1. 17 1/2

Value of £1 mil. £1. 17 1/2 per £1 Sterling in £1. 17 1/2

Value of £1 sterling 27 1/2

March 28.—The transaction of the Companhia Importadora Intermediária amounted last year to 195,468,034 and the profit 22,000,000, or 11.2% of which the sum of 134,000,000 was absorbed by salaries, general expenses and interest. A dividend of 18,000\$ was paid to the shareholders. The capital of the company is 800,000\$, of which 454,908\$ is paid up. The head of direction in its report complains of losses incurred through the lack of transportation facilities on the railways, and of the difficulty in collecting accounts in the interior of the country.

—The account of the Companhia Grand Hotel de Petrópolis, which owns the Orleans and Bragança Hotels, show gross receipts for the year 1892 to the amount of 114,618,862 against 106,358,871 in 1891. The following were the principal items of expenditure: pay of directors and superintendents, 19,500\$; salaries, 18,000\$; sundries, 16,218,841; salaries, 15,307,829; general expenses, 6,000\$; issuance of debentures, 6,000\$; the capital of the company is 600,000\$ of which 454,908\$ is paid up. Its bonded debt on Dec. 31 was 73,500\$ and its floating debt, 57,843,799. The value of its buildings and furniture is estimated at 587,223,858. Hotel Orleans was thoroughly renovated last year and some repairs were made on Hotel Bragança, the total cost of repairs and improvements being 17,285\$.

March 30.—The market opened steadily, all the banks posting 10 1/2% on loans and on lead-off offices, with 10 1/2% on bills of exchange, and the repaid paper quoted at 10 1/2%. Just before the close of business the Brazilian and other banks posted 10 1/2%, and these rates were down to 10 1/2% on loans and 10 1/2% on lead-off offices. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the day, and at the close bank sterling was quoted at 10 1/2% and commercial sterling at 10 1/2%.

April 1.—The market was very quiet, a Saturday after the holidays, until Monday a bank holiday in London, could hardly be expected to show activity. The London and Brazilian banks were off, the market, and the other banks posted 10 1/2% on loans, at which, and at 10 1/2% on lead-off offices, some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 2.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 3.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 4.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 5.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 6.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 7.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 8.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 9.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 10.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 11.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 12.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 13.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 14.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 15.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 16.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 17.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 18.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 19.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 20.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business, and the market was fairly steady until the afternoon, when the London and Brazilian banks were off, and at the close some little business was reported. In the afternoon the market was quiet, and the commercial rate reported at 10 1/2% in the afternoon, and at the close some of the banks were off on bank holiday, and commercial sterling was quoted at 10 1/2%.

April 21.—A very busy day, nothing doing in coffee and the bank holiday in London, and the expectation of an active day, but there was some business,

STOCK AND SHARE LIST.

April 1st, 1893.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Description	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
96,057,000	Jan.-July	5	Apulices.....	200\$—1,000\$	1,012 200	1,014 000—1,018 000
123,100,000	Jan.—July	4	do gold.....	200—1,000\$	1,004 000	1,000 000—1,020 000
123,100,000	Jan.—July	4	Gold Loan 1888.....	1,000\$	1,050 000	1,060 000—1,070 000
25,000,000	Quarterly	4½	do 1873.....	1,000\$	1,710 000	1,660 000—1,720 000
18,350,000	do	4	do 1888.....	1,000\$	1,240 000	1,200 000—1,220 000
8,050,000	Jan.—July	6	State of Rio de Janeiro.....	500—1,000	1,000 000	1,020 000—1,040 000

DEBENTURES.

Present Amount	Interest payable	Rate %	Companies	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
RAILWAYS						
1,300,000\$	May—Nov.	8	Bragantina.....	200\$	196 2	196 2—197 5
1,000,000	do	6½	Campos and Caramagá.....	200	195	195—196
... ...	... ...	... ...	Genl do Brasil.....	£11.5	4	4—5
1,133,200	Jan.—July	6½	Mir de Férn and M.....	200	192	192—193
15,160,000	Apr.—Oct.	6½	Leopoldina.....	200	180	180—185
43,049,010	do	5	do gold.....	£50	180	180—185
5,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Des. de Minas.....	£11 5 5	18 500	18 500—18 500
61,125,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Isidro do Rio P.....	200	200	200—200
1,308,000	Feb.—Aug.	7	do gold.....	£50	192	192—195
6,137,000	Jan.—July	6	Sorocabana.....	100	77	77—80
10,100,000	Mar.—Sept.	6	do gold.....	£50	700	700—700
47,745	Apr.—Oct.	7	União Valenciana.....	200	140	140—145
THRAMWAYS						
435,000	Jan.—July	5	Caet e Vilaflam Fluminense.....	£20	90	90—95
771,300	do	5	Caet e Vilaflam.....	500	490	490—500
916,600	Apr.—Oct.	7	pernambucense.....	200	100	100—100
926,600	Jan.—July	6½	Vila Isabel.....	200	198	198—200
SHIPPING						
19,000,000	Jun.—Dec.	7	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	140	140—145
CENTRAL SUGAR FACTORIES						
897,800	Apr.—Oct.	8½	Patoe.....	200	182	182—185
1,500,000	Jan.—July	6	Quissamã.....	200	180	180—185
200,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	Rio Branco.....	200	169	169—175
MILLS						
1,874,400	Feb.—Aug.	7	Alliança.....	200	200	200—200
5,000	May—Nov.	7	America Fabril.....	200	70	70—75
1,330,000	do	7	Brasil Industrial.....	200	205	205—205
1,301,000	Mar.—Sept.	7	Brasil Industrial.....	200	195	195—195
466,200	Apr.—Oct.	7	Central Industrial.....	200	190	190—190
575,200	do	7	Industrial Mineiro.....	200	192	192—195
400,000	... ...	7	Manufact. Fluminense.....	200	210	205 0.0—220 000
2,000,000	Jan.—July	6	Petroplus.....	£20	..	..
3,000,000	do	7	Progt. Industrial do Brasil.....	200	200	200—200
308,000	Jan.—July	7	do	200	195	195—195
9,000,000	Mar.—Sept.	6½	S. Cristóvão.....	200	100	100—100
350,000	May—Nov.	7	S. Lazaro.....	200	100	100—100
675,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Peite de Alcântara.....	100	..	..
MISCELLANEOUS						
£337,500	Jan.—July	6	Agrícola do Rio Brdo. Preta.....	£20	160	160—165
1,280,300	Jan.—July	6	Braco de Vizcaya do Brasil.....	100	22	22 000—23 000
6,951,100	... ...	6	Brasil Industrial Movel, consuls.....	100	39	39—40
8,985,000	... ...	7	Brasil Agrícola.....	200	105	105—105
£626,500	Jan.—July	6	Empreza de Obras Públicas.....	£20	55	55—55
£1,124,000	do	7	do	200	200	200—200
600,000	May—Nov.	7	Latvian Ind. & Coln.....	£20	..	..
600,000	Jan.—July	8	Latvian Ind. & Coln.....	200	150	150—150
4,848,000	Jan.—July	7	S. Cristóvão.....	200	240	240—240
2,853,200	Feb.—Aug.	7	Serviços Marítimos.....	200	..	..

SHIPPING.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
600,000\$	600,000\$	\$0,000	Caet.....	3800—Aug. 92	100\$	210 000	210 000
25,000,000	28,000,000	... ..	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	... ..	200	..	..
5,000,000	4,000,000	... ..	Nac. Navegação Costeira.....	... ..	160	55	55 000
6,000,000	1,200,000	... ..	Noite e Sul.....	1,420 000—Jan. 91	40	55 000	..

INSURANCE.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
4,000,000\$	310,000\$	70,665	Alliança.....	1,800—Jan. 92	90\$	95 000	95 000—105 000
3,000,000	231,369	Argus Fluminense.....	200—Jan. 92	250	100 000	..	..
2,000,000	50,279	Aliança.....	1,000—Jan. 92	90	90 000	..	..
2,000,000	200,000	Brasil Industrial.....	1,000—Jan. 92	90	90 000	..	..
7,500,000	1,664	Brasil Industrial.....	1,000—Jan. 92	90	90 000	..	..
4,000,000	200,000	170,000	Central Industrial.....	2,000—July 92	90	100 000	100 000—110 000
5,000,000	320,000	370,000	Lidelha.....	1,000—July 92	125	180 000	180 000—185 000
2,500,000	230,000	200,000	Garrincha.....	1,400—July 92	90	131 000	131 000—135 000
2,000,000	200,000	150,000	Guarani.....	1,400—July 92	90	147 000	147 000—150 000
8,000,000	1,753	1,753	Indústria das Indústrias.....	4 000—Jan. 92	47	47 000	47 000—50 000
1,000,000	100,000	50,000	Intendente.....	6 000—Jan. 92	100	170 000	170 000—175 000
5,000,000	100,000	50,000	Lealdade.....	500—Jan. 92	10	9 000	9 000—10 000
4,000,000	250,000	145,000	Previdente.....	3 000—Jan. 92	30	37 000	37 000—38 000
1,000,000	170,000	27,725	Progresso.....	3 000—Feb. 92	20	91 000	91 000—92 000
1,000,000	160,000	39,000	Projetos da Varginha.....	4 000—Jan. 92	30	47 000	47 000—48 000
2,000,000	124,12	124,12	Vigilancia.....	1 000—Jan. 92	10	8 000	8 000—8 000

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Companies	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
1,000,000\$	1,000,000\$	... ..	Alagoa.....	... ..	40\$	25 000	25 000—25 000
1,000,000	320,000	... ..	Caet e Vilaflam.....	... ..	40	43 000	43 000—45 000
2,000,000	200,000	... ..	Centro.....	... ..	20	..	..
60,000,000	60,000,000	... ..	Genl do Brasil.....	... ..	20	1 000	1 000—1 000
20,000,000	45,572	Minas de S. Jernymo.....	... ..	25	5 000	48 500—48 500	
5,000,000	5,000,000	... ..	Minas do Rio.....	... ..	60	120 000	120 000—120 000
12,000,000	6,705,000	2,210,718	Noite de S. Paula.....	... ..	40	60 000	60 000—60 000
2,700,000	2,700,000	... ..	Oeste de Minas.....	... ..	200	80 000	80 000—80 000
11,127,500	11,127,500	... ..	duo do 2 series.....	... ..	75	13 000	13 000—13 000
30,000,000	6,000,000	... ..	Panopela.....	... ..	65	45 000	45 000—45 000
10,000,000	10,000,000	... ..	Pedrinho to Araxá.....	... ..	51	50 000	50 000—50 000
70,000,000	70,000,000	... ..	Quedimbo.....	1m—Jan. 91	40	100	100—100
1,000,000	1,000,000	... ..	Uitiá.....	1m—Jan. 91	100	20 000	20 000—20 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	... ..	Uitiá Sombrinha-Irmãos.....	6 00—Jan. 92	60	34 000	34 000—34 000
1,000,000	1,000,000	12,392	Union Valenciana.....	6 1/2%—Feb. 84	40	16 000	16 000—16 000
3,000,000	600,000	... ..	Vilaflam e Paty do Alves.....	... ..	200	13 500	13 000—13 500
4,000,000	4,000,000	... ..	Vilaflam Ferreira Siqueira.....	... ..	200	..	..
5,000,000	5,000,000	... ..	Canica.....	... ..	200	13 500	13 000—13 500
1,200,000	1,200,000	... ..	Corcovado (and hotel).....	... ..	200	..	..
2,000,000	12,000,000	... ..	Jardim Botânico.....	3 000—Jan. 92	100	170 000	170 000—175 000
1,000,000	800,000	84,186	Pernambuco.....	6 00—Jan. 92	100	120 000	120 000—120 000
1,000,000	12,000,000	556 845	S. Christovão.....	... ..	100	212 000	212 000—212 000
3,000,000	3,000,000	94,761	Villa Isabel.....	8 000—July 91	200	..	..

BANKS.

Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Name	Dividend paid	Nominal value	Last sale	Closing quotations
10,000,000	4,000,000\$	40,000	Agroind. do Brasil.....	1,100 000	98 \$	117 000	117 000—117 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Aliança do Brasil.....	1,000 000	92 000	250 000	250 000—250 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Anáfil.....	1,000 000	92 000	150 000	150 000—150 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Brasil Industrial.....	1,000 000	92 000	150 000	150 000—150 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Brasil Mercantil.....	1,000 000	92 000	150 000	150 000—150 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Branca do Brasil.....	1,000 000	92 000	150 000	150 000—150 000
10,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	Brasil Popular.....	1,000 000	92 000	150 000	150 000—150 000
10,000,0							

Shipping.

THOMAS NORTON'S
OLD REGULAR LINE OF SAILING PACKETS
BETWEEN THE
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL PORTS
Established in 1865
Loading Berth; Covered Pier No. 17, East River
For Freight and General Information apply to
Thomas Norton,
104 Wall St., New York.

Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

Under contracts with the British and Brazilian Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1893

Date	Steamer	Destination
April 6	Tamm....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Las Palmas, S. Vicente, Lisboa, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.
" 14	Trent....	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 18	Magdalena	Southampton and Antwerp calling Bahia, Náutico, Pernambuco, Lisbon and Vigo

This Company will have steamers from and to England twice per month.

Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be taken out at the Agency.

For freight, passages and other information apply to

Rua de S. Pedro No. 1, Sobrado.
G. C. Anderson,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.****New York:**

Herschel.....	April 8th
Buffon.....	" 15th
Hoxco.....	" 22nd
Galileo *.....	" 29th

Calling at Victoria if sufficient inducement offered.

* Receives 1st and 2nd class passengers.

New Orleans

Strabo.....	April 25th
Valparaiso, Callao and other Ports.	
Sidons.....	April 6th
Chauver.....	" 8th

For Havre, Amsterdam and London

Mozart..... April 18th

Intended sailings from Santos for

New York:

Lassell.....	April 5th
Bela.....	" 12th
Sirius.....	" 25th

For Havre, Amsterdam and London

Mozart..... April 15th

For further information apply in Santos to

Messrs. F. S. Hampshire & Co., Agents.

In Rio

For cargo apply to the Broker

Wm. R. McNiven,

89, Rua 19 de Março.

For passage, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Agents—NORTON, MEGAW & Co.

82, Rua 19 de Março

PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**DEPARTURES FOR LIVERPOOL.**

Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

Potosi..... April 9th

Grecia..... " 20th

These popular steamers are fitted with the electric light and all modern conveniences. Insurance policies may be taken out at the agency on merchandise, baggage and values.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passage, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

* No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING CO., LTD.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**HOMEWARDS—RIO TO LONDON.**

Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Rimutaka..... Apr. 7th

Ruahine..... May 15th

These steamers are first class in every respect, and are celebrated for quick homeward passages and superior accommodations. Call at PORTSMOUTH and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passage, parcels, specie, etc., to the

Wilson Sons & Co., Ltd., Agents,

* No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

LEA & PERRINS'

SAUCE,

The ORIGINAL and Genuine

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

bears the Signature, thus—

Lea & Perrins

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Cross & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Others throughout the World.

RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.
FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE
CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

VIGILANCIA

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

PASSAGE RATES

To Liverpool	cabins	steerage
New York.....	\$220	Gold
" & back.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back.....	\$278	"

For cargo to

W. C. Peck,

No. 1, Rua de S. Pedro,

and for passage and general information apply to
The offices of the Company
Rua do Ouvidor 47.

SHAW, SAVILL & ALBION CO., LIMITED.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

BETWEEN

NEW ZEALAND and LONDON.

HOMEWARDS—Due at Rio de Janeiro.

Tainui..... May 29th

Doric..... June 10th

Steamers superior in every respect, and fitted with every convenience for the comfort of travellers. Call at TASMANIE and PLYMOUTH; passengers may land at latter port.

For freight apply to F. D. Machado,

No. 4, Rua de S. Pedro;

and for passage and other information to

Wilson, Sons & Co. Ltd., Agents,

No. 2, Praça das Marinhas.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Capital 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between

Bremen—United States

—Brazil

—River Plate

—China

—Australia

Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th and 23rd of each month to

Bahia, Lisbon, Antwerp and Bremen.

Passenger and cargo for all ports of the different lines accepted.

Passage Rates:

—Antwerp, Bremen..... 1st cl. 500 Marks.

—Vigo..... 1st cl. 300 Marks.

—Lisbon..... 1st cl. 300 Marks.

For further information apply to

HERM. STOLTZ & Co., Agents.

Rua da Alfândega, No. 58.

Rio de Janeiro.

WILLIAM SAMSON & CO.

Steamship Agents

AGENTS OF THE

ALLAN LINE OF STEAMERS

HODDEN LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLATLY LINE OF STEAMERS

GELLODGE LINE OF STEAMERS

Rio de Janeiro, Rua S. Pedro No. 1, P. O. Box 1113

Buenos Aires, Calle Cuyo No. 429, n. 1100

Montevideo, Calle Zabala No. 39, n. 1100

Rosario, Calle Bajada No. 156, n. 1100

Cable Address—SAMSON.

RUBBER HAND STAMPS.

and Metal-Bodied Rubber Type.

S. T. LONGSTRETT,

Office and works: 18, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.

NB.—Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

V. A. WENCESLAU

GUIMARÃES & CO.

WINE MERCHANTS.

Importers of

Oporto, Douro and Lisbon wines of the best qualities

both in barrels, or casks, and under the private marks of the house.

Sole Agents for

BLANDY BROTHERS & CO., Exporters of Madeira Wines;

G. PHILLER & CO., Bordeaux,

Exporters of Bordeaux Wines;

E. REAUX MARTIN & CO., Exporters of Cognac

Dealers in

Burgundy, Rhine and Mosel wines, Sherries, Champagne

Cognacs and Liqueurs of the best brands.

Rua da Alfândega, 83.

A constant supply of fresh steam coal "Cory's Merthyr"

always on hand. Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.

Tugboats always ready for service.

OFFICES.

Rua 1º de Março No. 86.

DEPOT:

Ilha dos Ferreiros

Situation wanted.

Young man speaking English, Spanish, French, Portuguese and Italian, good handwriting, seeks suitable situation; address "English", this Office.

21

LESSONS GIVEN.

A German lady with diploma and excellent references, who has been during six years teacher in a well-known family of this capital, wishes to give lessons in German, French, Portuguese, sciences and music.

Apply: Cattet, 16r, and Rua do Hospício, 21, 1st floor.

Mr. R. J. GALLANDER, G.E.

Engages to carry out the Construction of Engineering, and Architectural Works, in accordance with Government Regulations.

67, Rua do Ouvidor—Rio.

AULT & WIBORG'S

PRINTING INKS

Have so superior.

They are used in this office.

just received at the

JAPANESE COPYING PAPER,

of a superior quality,

just received at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

ENVELOPES.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT LATELY RECEIVED OF LONG DOCUMENT ENVELOPES, manufactured from blue and white cloth-lined paper and Japanese parchment;

21

SUPERIOR COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES

from superior carded papers of various colors;

AMERICAN COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES,

made from the best white and tinted papers;

LINEN ENVELOPES,

made from the best qualities of linen papers known in the United States.

These envelopes are superior in both quality and make.

Samples may be seen at the

Typographia Aldina,

79 Sete de Setembro—1st floor.

(Under new direction.)

ST. JACOB'S OIL

TRADE MARK.

W. R. CASSELS & CO., Agents for Brazil.

W. R. CASSELS & CO., Agents for Brazil.

GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN.

CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbar, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Swelling, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Fresh Sprains.

Sold by Druggists and Retailers everywhere. Fifty Cases

bottle. Directions in 11 Languages.

THE CHARLES A. VOGEL CO.,

Baltimore Md. U.S.A.

21

STRANGERS' HOSPITAL,

110, Rua da Passagem.

Now open for the reception of patients.

Non-subscribers will be admitted on presentation of an Order of Admittance signed by any subscriber. The payment of a sum equivalent to a fortnight's treatment, or a guarantee for all expenses from some resident good standing, will be required.

Applicants for admission should present themselves between 10 and 11 a.m., if possible, or should first see one of the visiting physicians (Dr. Rocha Faria, Dr. Bandiera, or Stewart) before going there in order to secure prompt medical attention.

Patients employing other physicians can go direct to the Hospital, but should carry with them the physician's instructions as to assignment—whether in an ordinary ward, or fever wards, and whether in a general ward or private room.

Orders of admittance may be procured at this office.

The consulting offices of the regular visiting physicians are:

Dr. ROCHA FARIA..... No. 1 Rua 1º de Março

Dr. BANDIERA..... No. 55 Rue dos Ourives

Dr. STEWART, At the Hospital and No. 29, Rosário.

The visiting hours are, for the present, 2 to 3 in the afternoon and 8 to 9 in the evening.

21

TYP. ALDINA, 79 Sete de Setembro.